

which it was found, however, very strongly indicate that this is the same mistletoe as that on the overstory lodgepole pine. The writer prefers therefore not to assign this mistletoe to a definite form of *Arceuthobium campylopodum*.

There nevertheless remains the possibility that the mistletoe involved is no other than that on western hemlock. In some localities infected hemlock and lodgepole pine were indeed found together; in others, however, no hemlock was present. Moreover, in several mixed stands either the hemlock or the lodgepole pine was heavily infected, while no infections were found on the other host. If cross-inoculations will eventually establish that we are here concerned with hemlock mistletoe only, some explanation will be required for the apparent freedom from mistletoe in these cases.

Most of the collections of dwarf mistletoe checked in 1954 as occurring on lodgepole pine on the Pacific Coast had previously been identified as *A. americanum* Nutt. ex Engelm. However, no reliable collection of *A. americanum* from west of the Coast Range has as yet been seen by the writer. There is a distinct possibility that, at least in Canada, no *A. americanum* is present west of these mountains. This would parallel the western limits of distribution of the Douglas fir mistletoe (*A. douglasii* Engelm.), although the ranges of neither species are continuous east of this mountain system.

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PROSOPIS GLOBOSA GILL. IN BAJA CALIFORNIA

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An attractive yellow-flowered, mimosoid shrub was one of the most interesting plants found on a trip to the *Idria* forest area beyond Rosario, Baja California, Mexico, and on west from San Agustín to the Pacific Coast at Santa Catarina Landing. The plant in question proved, on our return, to baffle all attempts at identification; to be sure, it keyed to *Prosopis* or *Neptunia*, but it did not resemble any North American representative of either genus. Had fruiting material been available, I fear the plant would have been described as a new genus. For several years this troublesome shrub continued to resist the efforts of taxonomists far more competent than myself; then, by chance, I happened across a photograph of the Argentine *Prosopis globosa* Gill. (*P. striata* Benth.) and recognized it as being very similar to the Mexican plant. *Prosopis globosa* is the only species in the section *Lomentaria* Speg. (Burkart, 1940). While our Mexican plant differs in some respects from *P. globosa*, the differences are small, and it seems best to assign it to varietal status in this species. Thus, we add yet another species to the series showing close relationship



FIG. 1. Type specimen of *Prosopis globosa* Gill. var. *mexicana* Dressler (GH).

between the arid regions of North and South America. I had planned to write a summary of this interesting floristic relationship and include it with the description of *P. globosa* var. *mexicana*, but that "brief" consideration has got quite out of hand and cannot be subordinated to this taxonomic note. For the full synonymy of *P. globosa* var. *globosa*, see Burkart (1945).

PROSOPIS GLOBOSA Gill. var. *mexicana* var. nov. A specie differt foliis maioribus (pinnis 20–25 mm. longis, foliolis 4–8 mm. longis) et pedunculis longioribus (3.5–5 cm.) et lignescentibus.

Dense hemispheric shrub ca. 1.3 m. tall; stems green with straw-colored longitudinal striations; stipules linear, erect, 2–3 mm. long, tomentulose; leaves bipinnate, unijugate; petioles (1)–3–7 mm. long, with rudimentary, tomentulose rachis (0.5–2 mm.) usually projecting beyond pinnae, and an erect, truncate gland ca. 0.5 mm. high between pinnae; pinnae 10–25 mm. long (petiolules 4–12 mm.), the rachillae with a tomentulose mucro projecting ca. 1 mm. beyond leaflets; leaflets 2 or 3 pairs per pinna, glabrescent, oblong, obtuse, 4–8 mm. long, 2–4 mm. wide; peduncles axillary, stout, striate, 3.5–5 cm. long; flowers in dense, spherical heads ca. 1.5–2 cm. in diameter; bracts inconspicuous, tomentulose, linear-lanceolate, ca. 2 mm. long; flowers sub-sessile; calyx campanulate, strigose-tomentulose, 1.5–2 mm. long, lobes broadly deltoid, ca. 0.5 mm. long; petals ca. 4 mm. long, lanceolate, obtuse, glabrous; filaments 5–7 mm. long; anthers ca. 1 mm. long, with prominent, stipitate, globose gland at apex; ovary sparsely strigose, stipitate (stipe ca. 1–1.5 mm. long) 2–2.5 mm. long, style 4–5 mm. long. Fruit unknown, but apparently a loment as in the South American variety.

Mexico: Baja California, Santa Catarina Landing (ca. 29° 30' N., 115° 15' W.), wash in rocky brushland, April 16, 1949, *R. L. Dressler 604* (type GH, isotype UC).

This variety differs from the nearly leafless South American plants only in degree. The leaves are larger in all parts, but the extreme measurements overlap. The stipules are not markedly spinescent as in var. *globosa*. The peduncles are not only longer (3.5–5 cm. as compared to 0.7–2 cm.), but are much stouter and more persistent. The flowers of var. *mexicana* are not so clearly pedicellate, but otherwise tend to be a little larger in all parts. Many, but not all, South American plants are more strongly pubescent. A fragment of the persistent margin of the fruit which is present on one old peduncle of the type specimen (fig. 1, right center) indicates that the fruit is probably similar to that of the Argentine plant.

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